

Just as osteopathic methods aid the muscles, tissues and cells to correct themselves, so Heal-Kwik feeds and helps the body to correct the cause of complaint. When the body is bruised or cut, millions of small body cells are killed. These must be carried away, add new cells, built up to replace the old. When the body itself fails to carry away the dead cells they decay and infection or blood poison result. Heal-Kwik is so made that it is a food and aid to those microscopic workers in the blood that expel, and rid the body of the dead cells and aids the body in the building up of the new. * * * 'Heal-Kwik plaster has been used in my office for a number of years on all kinds of sores, infection and blood poison cases with remarkable success. Can recommend Heal-Kwik to every one as a wonderful remedy' * * * Pneumonia Patient Greatly Benefited ' * * * my little girl * * * age four, became very ill with whooping cough, and broncho-pneumonia, and pleurisy set in. Her lungs filled up at one time to such an extent, that the doctor said if there was no improvement in three days, she would have to go to the hospital and have them drained. Having tried other methods to loosen the fluid in her lungs without success, I thought I would try Heal-Kwik Plaster. I placed the plasters on her chest and back on Thursday morning, and when the doctor examined her Saturday morning he said there was a big improvement in the condition of her lungs and it would not be necessary to have them drained. We certainly were thankful for this as the child was so weak from the effect of all these ailments at once that I don't believe she could have survived an operation, and she is now on the road to recovery. Two of my other children also contracted pneumonia shortly after the four year old child but I placed Heal-Kwik Plasters on their chests as soon as the symptoms of pneumonia appeared. With the result that they only had a mild attack, only lasting about 3 or 4 days. After this experience I certainly feel free to recommend Heal-Kwik Plasters for pneumonia cases to my friends.' * * * my ankle * * * settled into a ball of inflammation between the socket bone on the outside of the foot, where the heavy bone comes down the leg. I went from one doctor to another, but kept growing worse, if I walked 50 feet, my leg would swell twice its size and very painful. * * * All doctors wanted to cut the lump of fluid off, as they called it. * * * received a free sample of Heal-Kwik Plaster at my door. * * * thought I'd give it a trial, as I lost all hope of being cured. * * * I used several plasters, from April until August. When my leg went down to its normal size again * * * I can walk any distance now without any trouble again and am entirely better.'"

On October 2, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21815. Misbranding of Dr. Hess Hog Special. U. S. v. Twelve 7-Pound Packages of Dr. Hess Hog Special. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30924. Sample no. 41768-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Dr. Hess Hog Special, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On August 14, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twelve 7-pound packages of Dr. Hess Hog Special at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 25, 1933, by Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., from Ashland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, ferrous sulphate, charcoal, copper sulphate, sodium nitrate, nux vomica, quassia, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and a phosphate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and in a circular shipped with the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Combats Worms (Ascarids) * * * Regularly used, Dr. Hess Hog Special keeps in the intestines vermifuges and vermicides which are constantly at work. By this principle it not only combats the adult worms present in the intestines, but also acts upon the young parasites as they are

reintroduced into the alimentary canal from the blood stream. This method of treating does not require starving or individual dosing. * * * The conditioning properties of Dr. Hess. * * * "; (circular) "Combats worms (Ascarids) * * * which also combats worms. * * * a nerve tonic, and a stimulant to the digestive system * * * Regularly used, Hog Special keeps in the intestines vermifuges and vermicides which constantly combat worms. By this principle it not only acts upon the adult worms present in the intestines, but also acts upon the young parasites as they are reintroduced into the alimentary tract."

On January 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21816. Misbranding of Dr. G. B. Williams' Pills. U. S. v. 147 Packages of Dr. G. B. Williams' Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31031. Sample no. 39220-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Dr. G. B. Williams' Pills, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton and bottle labels.

On September 6, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 147 packages of Dr. G. B. Williams' Pills at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 7, 1933, by the Interstate Drug Co., from Quitman, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of a mercury compound such as calomel, an antimony compound such as tartar emetic, podophyllum resin, and a trace of an alkaloid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Recommended for Biliousness * * * or any Liver disorder"; (bottle) "Recommended for * * * biliousness, and all troubles arising from inactive liver."

On January 3, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21817. Misbranding of Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste. U. S. v. 69 Tubes of Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31151. Sample no. 55766-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The labeling of the article represented that it contained 7 percent of alcohol and would sterilize the gums and instruments; whereas it contained less than 7 percent of alcohol, and would not sterilize the gums and instruments.

On September 26, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 69 tubes of Dunlop Pyorrhea Paste at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 1, 1933, by the Emme Dental Specialty Co., from St. Paul, Minn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, glycerin, peppermint oil, water, and alcohol 3 percent by weight. Bacteriological examination showed that the product would not sterilize the gums and instruments.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, were false and misleading: (Carton) "Alcohol 7%"; (tube) "7% Alcohol"; (circular) "A quantity of the Paste is placed in a medicine dish and the instrument dipped into it before proceeding to the mouth. In the exercise of this simple expedient, we secure a sterile instrument." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the